

ROOSEVELT CALLS TREATIES FARCE

Former President Denounces Pending Arbitration Measures.

DRAWN IN VAGUE, GENERAL TERMS

Course Toward Russia Shows Insincerity of Senate if It Confirms Taft Proposal—Declares Nation Should Behave in Straightforward Manner on International Relations.

New York, December 29.—The following editorial on "The Russian Treaty, Arbitration and Hypocrisy," by Theodore Roosevelt, appears in the current issue of the Outlook:

"Of course, the Russian treaty, because men must vote and act on the situation as it actually confronts them, and in the actual event Congressmen had but two alternatives, namely, to abrogate the treaty or to submit to the continuance of conditions which have become intolerable to our national self-respect, and which represent a continuing wrong, especially to American citizens of Jewish faith."

"I still believe that in so serious a matter as this, the first duty of the nation would have been to wait first to endeavor to secure a declaration by the Supreme Court on the interpretation of the existing treaty. I am confident that such a decision would, of necessity, have been in our favor, and if so, it would have enabled Russia to retire from an untenable position with good grace and no loss of honor. It is an object that should always be held in view in dealing with any foreign nation with which at any time we have difficulties, while if the decision as to the interpretation of the clause in question had been adverse to us, we would then at once have abrogated the treaty and have been clearly right in so doing. This was the position held by that distinguished diplomat, Mr. Oscar Straus. But no movement had been made by either nation looking forward to any other method of settling the matter than that of settling it by the sword. Congress was confronted by the simple fact that unless the treaty were abrogated conditions would remain as they now are, and under the circumstances Congress acted wisely and properly in declaring for the abrogation."

Insincere Promises.

"But this action was taken while the universal arbitration treaties are pending in the Senate. These treaties are avowedly championed as being of the kind we are to enter into with all nations and as such, certainly not as arbitration treaties which are to be almost all nations, including Russia as well as England and France. These treaties, if ratified by the Senate unmodified, will explicitly promise, will explicitly pledge, the honor and good faith of the American nation to arbitrate precisely such questions as are which at this very moment we announce that we will not endeavor to arbitrate in the case of Russia. Under these circumstances, to ratify the general arbitration treaties would put the American people in an attitude of peculiarly contemptible hypocrisy. It would rightly expose us to the derision of all thinking mankind, for we should put ourselves in the position of making sweeping and insincere promises, insincere of performance, at the very time when, by our own actions, we showed that we would certainly not keep such promises nor translate them into action. I believe that we can normally arbitrate the question of the interpretation of a treaty, even if only as the preliminary to adopting the treaty. But I do not believe that we can arbitrate, with the intention of abiding by the arbitration, such questions as treating all our citizens alike, without regard to their creed, in the matter of passports, or such questions as the Monroe Doctrine, the admission of Asiatic immigrants into the country, the refusal by the States to pay bonds, or many other similar matters. In short, I do not believe that we can afford to arbitrate questions of vital interest and national honor or questions of settled American governmental policy."

"Moreover, the attitude we are now taking as regards the abrogation of the Russian treaty shows beyond possibility of doubt that if we were so foolish or so timid as to agree, as an abstract matter, by general arbitration treaties, we should immediately repudiate the agreement whenever a concrete case arose in which any considerable number of our citizens took an active interest. Under such circumstances to proceed with the ratification of the general arbitration treaties is not merely a farce, but a farce played at the expense of our reputation for national good faith and sincerity. I believe most earnestly in peace, and in taking any step for arbitration which will genuinely tell in favor of peace; and I oppose these treaties because, if unamended, they would tell against peace, and would put us in an attitude of unbecoming and odious hypocrisy. Both the Lodge and the Root amendments should be adopted; the treaties should then cease to be detrimental to our national honor and interest, and (holding in view the abrogation of the Russian treaty) would be relieved from the present taint of evident insincerity, although even then they would represent a very small advance over our present position."

"It is possible with sincerity and patriotism to favor the arbitration treaties (although I personally disagree with this view). It is possible with sincerity and patriotism to oppose the arbitration treaties. But it is neither sincere nor patriotic to make believe to support the principle of arbitration in general, and to try to get the country to commit itself to this

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PINCHOT ASSAILS BOSSES

Declares to Them Party in Not a Principle, but a Tool.

Medina, O., December 29.—Gifford Pinchot, former chief of the Forestry Bureau of the United States, friend and adviser of Theodore Roosevelt, who was dismissed by President Taft in the Ballinger controversy, made a political speech here to-night, in which he blasted bosses and bossism.

To the boss a party is not a principle, but a tool," said Mr. Pinchot. "The boss is a man, for example, Murphy is a Democrat, Barnes is a Republican. Both alike stand for all that is shameful and all that is unfair in political life. The one clear distinction between them is this, that Murphy rose from an humble origin to his present high eminence, while Barnes began with the advantages of birth, breeding and university training, prostituted them all to the service of one of the most corrupt political machines of our day."

"I see little to choose between Penrose, servant of the Pennsylvania House, leader of the Regular Republican in the United States Senate and adviser of the administration, and Herrin, the defeated and discredited political manager for the Southern Pacific in California, except this—that Herrin has already been driven from political life, while Penrose soon will be."

"Roger Sullivan, of Illinois; Boss Cox, of Cincinnati, and countless others are known as undeniable examples of the existence and power of special privilege in politics."

"What chance has the average man to make himself felt in politics where such conditions exist? The boss system, by its very nature, is a denial of effective political liberty."

After this diatribe on bossism, Mr. Pinchot took a fling at the Standard Oil Company, assailing the dissolution of the so-called "tobacco trust" and then made a plea for Senator Robert M. La Follette in his candidacy for Republican presidential nomination.

UNDER TONS OF COAL

Workman Has Narrow Escape From Death in Hitting Yard.

Winston, Conn., December 29.—For half an hour last afternoon twenty men toiled unceasingly with shovels to rescue George Hildreth, twenty-nine, who had been buried—carried off coal which was standing on elevated tracks in the yard of the Hildreth & Pickett Company.

Disobeying orders of the foreman, Hildreth, after one of the pockets in the deep car had been opened, got on top of the coal with an iron bar to break the frozen surface. He broke the hard crust, but when he tried to get out of the coal he noticed his feet were caught and he was being swallowed up.

Foreman McCauley and Charles McMahon were unable to hold him against the weight of the coal, and he passed out of sight.

Twenty tons were moved before Hildreth was reached. His body had clogged the opening. A doctor restored him to consciousness and he walked to his home, practically none the worse for his experience beyond the shock he suffered.

TURKS DEFEAT ITALIANS

Battle Rages for Twenty-Four Hours and Casualties Are Heavy.

Washington, December 29.—A twenty-four hour battle in which the Turkish troops defeated the Italian forces, killing half of them in the rout, is described in an official message from Constantinople made public at the Turkish embassy to-night. The message was transmitted to the Imperial ministry of war at Constantinople by the commandant of Italian troops from Tobruk, Tripoli, under orders of December 22. The report follows:

"We have attacked and fortified posts of the enemy. Notwithstanding the fire from the warships and fortifications, we entered the fort and the Turkish troops were annihilated. Ammunition, provisions, war material and a quick firing gun have been carried into our camp. In its forward march, one of our wings cut off the retreat of the enemy, who fled toward the coast. The battle lasted all day and night. Among the killed were three officers and one lieutenant. There were seven killed and a few wounded. The Chiekhmeri, who with his five sons came at the head of his tribe, is among the dead."

DID NOT COMMIT SUICIDE

Verdict of Coroner Who Investigated Death of Helene Knabe's Death.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 29.—"Happenings and complications" in the life of Dr. Helene Knabe, former State physician, who was found dead in her bedroom with her throat cut, were set forth by the coroner's jury, which was called to-day by Judge C. O. Durham, filed to-day.

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WOMEN'S VOTES CHEAP

Subscribers in California Spent But 15.3 Cents for Each.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 29.—It cost the women of California a concrete vote to win their fight for equal suffrage at the recent State election, according to reports given out at the headquarters of the Southern California Political Equality League to-day.

The men admit \$2.20 a vote is cheap for campaigns conducted by them. Reports submitted to the league to-day show that \$26,000 was spent in the election, and that at the time a man was seen hurrying from an alley in the rear of the building, are facts strongly presumptive of murder."

DIRECT EVIDENCE OF PACKERS' POOL

Secretary of Organization Testifies in Trial at Chicago.

WEEKLY MEETING TO FIX PRICES

Many of Material Allegations Made by Counsel for Government in Opening Address Admitted by Witness—Story of Inside Workings Will Be Resumed To-Day.

Chicago, December 29.—Direct evidence that a packers' pool was in existence from 1893 to 1896, and then, after suspending operations two years, resumed control of the country's fresh meat business, to-day was given in the packers' trial by Henry Veeder, who admitted that he acted as secretary of the organization.

It was the first positive testimony offered regarding the existence of the pool, which, it is said, under the name of "Post-Office No. 24," met every Tuesday afternoon on the sixth floor of the Counselman Building, Chicago, to fix the price of fresh meat on the price to be paid for cattle, and allot among its members the amount of meat to be shipped into the different centers of distribution.

Henry Veeder, who is a son of Albert H. Veeder, the attorney for the packers, followed his father on the stand as the second witness called by the government. His story of the inside workings of the old packers' pool was not half finished when court adjourned. He admitted many of the material allegations made by counsel for the government and the admission of the pool was in their opening address to the jury.

Between 1893 and 1896 the pool members were Armour & Company, Armour Packing Company, Cudahy & Company, G. H. Hammond & Company, St. Louis Packing Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, and Swift & Company, according to Henry Veeder. In 1898 Schwarzschild & Sulzberger entered the combination, the witness said.

Met Every Tuesday.

He described the meeting held every Tuesday, at which, he said, reports of the past week's business of the members were received and the allotment of the next week's business was divided on a percentage basis.

The witness said the country was geographically divided into five sections, each known by a letter of the alphabet, and the members of the pool were divided into sections similarly designated to prevent publicity.

He testified that a record was kept of the amount of meat shipped to the different branch houses and weekly statements were sent to members of the pool, and the average price received and the margin of profit on fresh beef in the different cities.

The witness gave a minute description of the intricate system used by the alleged pool in keeping its accounts and transacting its business.

Attorneys for the packers made an unsuccessful effort to prevent the witness from answering questions regarding the inside workings of the packers' pool, but Judge Carpenter overruled every objection, and directed the government to proceed with the presentation of its case.

Veeder described the alphabetical division of the country used by the packers as follows:

Territory A—All east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River, except Illinois and West Virginia.

Territory B—All south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River, except West Virginia.

Territory C—Chicago.

Territory D—St. Louis and all of Illinois except Cook county and all of Iowa except Council Bluffs.

He said this division had been in existence ever since he knew anything about the packing business.

Mr. Veeder said Colorado was known as territory E. Other sections of the country were not included in the alphabetical list.

The attention of the witness was drawn by Special Counsel Butler to meetings of the old packers' pool held Tuesday afternoon, at which it is alleged prices of beef and the price to be paid for cattle were agreed upon.

Vigorous Objection.

Counsel for the defendants vigorously objected to the witness answering, but were overruled by Judge Carpenter, who allowed the government to proceed along this line with the understanding that a connection would be shown between the old pool and the later combination. In reply to questions the witness said:

"Representatives of Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, G. H. Hammond & Company, Cudahy & Company and others met in the Counselman building about every Tuesday afternoon, at which time the companies at these meetings were identified by letters—Armour & Company was 'A,' Armour Packing Company was 'B,' Cudahy & Company, 'C,' G. H. Hammond & Company, 'D,' St. Louis Dressing and Provision Company, 'E,' Morris & Company, 'F,' and Swift & Company, 'G.'"

"In 1898 Schwarzschild & Sulzberger joined the meeting, and were designated by the letter 'Q' and Swift & Company became known under the letter 'H.'"

"The meetings were held on the sixth floor of the building. There were nine or ten rooms, there were no signs on the doors. These meetings were not held between May 1896, and May, 1898, but were then resumed."

"I leased the meeting rooms under the directions of either Gustavus S. Swift, D. C. Hartwell, of Swift & Company, or E. J. Martin, of Armour & Company," continued Mr. Veeder. All the firms who attended paid their proportionate amount of the rent and the cost of the meals.

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NEW COMMISSION INDORSED BY TAFT

Creation of Body to Study Labor Problems Is Urged.

SOCIAL WORKERS ARE ENCOURAGED

President Promises to Do All Possible to Assist in Suggested Movement, and Probably Will Take Up Matter in One of His Post-Holiday Messages.

Washington, December 29.—Using the McNamara case as an illustration of what might be expected again in this country if labor conditions are not improved, a delegation of social workers to-day urged President Taft to create a labor commission.

Such a commission, the delegates told the President, should have powers co-extensive with those of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and should be authorized to make a preliminary report in six months of the condition of labor in the structural iron trade in the last six years; gauge the breakdown of machinery of industrial government, the economic and social cost of strikes on employers, to workmen and to the public; and investigate rules and records of unions."

It should also examine the legal status of the labor union and study the practicability of "schemes of economic government, such as the trade legislation in the cloak, suit and skirt industry," and similar boards.

President Taft was greatly interested, and promised to do all possible to create such a commission. It was said to-night that he might incorporate a suggestion for a labor commission in one of his post-holiday messages.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, read a petition to the President, Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, and other prominent social workers, went to the White House to-day.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," said Rabbi Wise. "We have yet to solve the problems of democracy. In its industrial relationship, and to solve them along democratic lines."

"In order to arrive at the workers' point of view, it is necessary only to review the long list of occupational diseases, the failure of both employers and the State to prevent them, the liability of employers to the failure to provide adequate safeguards, the dangerous vocations, the attacks upon the constitutionality of laws to shorten the hours of women and of workers in certain trades; the reluctance of legislatures to abolish child labor—it is necessary only to contrast this dead end of the court with the social machinery with the speed with which it attains to prevent picketing and rioting during strikes."

"The working man sees the club of the officer, the bayonet of the militia directed against him in the defense of property, and he believes that the law, strong in protection of property, often drops listless whenever measures are proposed to lighten labor's heavy burden."

There is profound restlessness among large groups of labor who feel that the government is not doing enough through which they are acting negatively with respect to the things that most concern them—that they are thwarted when they get together for common strength, and when not as mutual benefit societies, but as aggregations of men, they set out to mind their business."

ROOSEVELT TO BE SILENT

Ex-President Will Not Tell Who Calls Upon Him in Future.

New York, December 29.—Theodore Roosevelt announced to-day that he would decline to make public in future the names of persons who should call upon him and anything they may or may not say. Colonel Roosevelt had declared, "Gentlemen, I have nothing to say on any subject—not a word," he told the newspaper men. "Nothing to say, and not half a minute to say it in."

Colonel Roosevelt was asked if he would consent to the appointment of Henry Clegg as assistant to Andrew Carnegie, chairman of the reception committee at the peace banquet to-morrow night. Mr. Clegg will take the place which had been reserved for Mayor Gaynor.

"I had heard of it," Colonel Roosevelt said, "and I have nothing to say." The reception room of Colonel Roosevelt's office was crowded with visitors, many of whom had invitations to banquets which they presented to him. Mr. Roosevelt declined them all.

PREPARATIONS FOR TRIAL

Mental Condition of Richeson May Delay.

Boston, December 29.—Active preparations for the trial of the Rev. C. V. T. Richeson for the murder of Avis Clegg, a child of the Rev. Clegg, were continued to-day by the prosecution. Lawyers for the defense issued statements to the effect that while the mental condition of the defendant was being ascertained, they would prevent the trial being held in January.

William A. Morse, of counsel for the defense, said that the reported action of the county attorney in instructing the jury venire in order to ascertain if any of those drawn for the trial had religious prejudices might be a reason for asking for a discharge of the entire panel.

Mr. Morse made his daily visit to the jail to-day and endeavored, according to his statement, to talk with his client regarding the coming trial, but found that it was almost impossible to carry on any extended conversation.

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RUSSIAN FORCES OCCUPY TABRIZ

Nine Days' Siege Results in Fall of Persian City.

AMERICAN FLAG IS HIT BY SHELL

No Further Damage Done at Consulate—Numerous Casualties Sustained by Both Sides, but Foreign Population Safe. Much Suffering Reported Among Noncombatants.

Tabriz, Persia, December 29.—A nine days' siege of this city by the Russian troops has resulted in its complete occupation by the Russian forces and the dispersal of the combatants belonging to the constitutional progressive party (or Fidas). Numerous casualties were sustained by both sides. The Russians alone lost from 100 to 200 men, while the losses of the Fidas were very severe, although the number cannot be ascertained.

In the fighting an enormous amount of damage to property was done, and the Stars and Stripes floating over the United States consulate was shot down by a Russian shell, which, however, did no further damage to the consulate.

Casualties were suffered by the resident foreign population, but many individuals suffered from a lack of provisions while they were closely confined to their houses during the prolonged street fighting.

The reports of atrocities said to have been committed by the troops on both sides on the native noncombatants, are large.

A collision between Russian guards and Persian constitutionalists in the street during the night of December 20 was the beginning of the disturbances. Two Persians were killed in this affair, after which the population showed great resentment, and fighting broke out between the Russian troops and the Persian population on the following morning.

The principal engagements during the siege took place in the neighborhood of the Russian consulate around the Citadel known as "The Ark," and at the Russian camp at Baghshemel. The Persians fired on the Russian camp with small mounted artillery from the top of "The Ark." Russian soldiers in the camp replied by shelling "The Ark" with sharpshooters and driving the Persians from their position. One of the shells struck the American flag flying at the consulate, which is situated near "The Ark," and the staff fell to the roof, but no further damage was done.

Fighting in Streets.

On the following day there was desperate fighting in the streets, the Russian troops driving the Persians into the Citadel. That night the Persians made an attack on the Russian camp, to which the Russians at first did not reply, but the closer approach of their assailants, finally the Russian troops opened fire, repulsing the Persians with heavy losses.

Four cases of the disease were found among Italians in West Philadelphia on the day following the outbreak. The health authorities have traced the disease to a woman who recently arrived from Italy. She was found to have smallpox after she had mingled with the crowd in the city. The authorities said to-day there is no cause for alarm over a possible spread of the malady.

BISHOP VAN BUREN RESIGNS

Health Will Not Permit Him to Continue His Work in Porto Rico.

New York, December 29.—The Rt. Rev. John J. Van Buren, Episcopal Bishop of Porto Rico, yesterday made public at the Church Mission House, this city, a letter he had written to the Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., presiding bishop, tendering his resignation. His reason is ill health, and he expresses the belief that he is unable to continue his work. He makes the date effective at the pleasure of the House of Bishops, but desires to round out, if he may, an episcopal year, which will be completed next June.

Bishop Van Buren is a native of New York and is about 60 years of age. He went to Porto Rico soon after the Spanish War, and is at the head of a dozen churches, parochial schools, and a well-equipped hospital at Ponce.

SUFFERS FROM INJURIES

Champion French Marathon Runner Under Care of Surgeons.

New York, December 29.—Henry St. Yves, the champion French Marathon runner, is under the care of surgeons to-day as the result of injuries received in a tumble from a new motor car on the morning of December 27. The runner, who is 30 years of age, was driving a new motor car on Fifth Avenue, and was attempting to stop it suddenly to avoid collision with a car. He was thrown from the car, and sustained a severe injury to his leg. The car was damaged, and the driver was arrested.

The Foreign Office shortly will issue a statement making plain the action taken by the British government in regard to the Persian service. Shuster answered, "I am not foreshadowing any occupation of territory in Persia or interference with Persian authority, other than is necessary to protect the British interests."

CRIME IN CHICAGO

Total of 185 Murders in 1911—Deaths by Suicide, 523.

Chicago, December 29.—One hundred and eighty-five murders have been committed in Chicago in 1911, to date, and there have been 523 hangings, 150 stabbings, 60 deaths by gunshot, 10 deaths by poisoning, 10 deaths by drowning, 10 deaths by other means. The total number of deaths by suicide was 523. There have been 523 cases of suicide. Here is a list showing the methods of suicide:

Asphyxiation, 115; cutting, 20; drowning, 10; hanging, 60; gunshot, 150; poisoning, 10; jumping from buildings, 2; jumping from trains, 3; poisoning, 150; starvation, 3; shooting, 128.

Ninety-five of these took poison under carbolic acid.

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PROBE FOR THREE TRUSTS

One Committee May Investigate Money, Shipping and Harvester Combines.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—The shipping combine, the International Harvester Company and the so-called "money trust" are to be investigated in the House of Representatives at this session of Congress by one special committee, the creation of which will be recommended by the Committee on Rules.

Representative Henry, chairman of the committee, said to-day that a committee of seven members would, in the opinion of a majority of the members of the Rules Committee, be large enough to conduct the joint inquiry.

Resolutions for separate inquiry into each of these three alleged combinations are to be introduced by the committee. The resolution asking for a joint Senate and House committee to inquire into the shipping trust was introduced by Representative Humphrey, of Washington. Representative Foster, of Illinois, has asked for a special committee to inquire into the International Harvester Company and report, and Representative Lindberg, of Wisconsin, petitions for an inquiry into the "money trust."

January 15 is set as the date on which hearings will begin on the shipping trust investigation, and soon thereafter the Rules Committee will determine what action to recommend in all three investigations. Hearings already have been held on the Lindberg resolution. Mr. Foster's resolution will be taken up also, and then the committee will recommend a joint inquiry.

This is in line with the Democratic economy plan, the Rules Committee members believing that the three subjects can be taken up by a single committee, instead of three separate committees, because all of them are allied to the purpose of the proposed inquiry in each case being to determine whether or not there are violations of the Sherman antitrust, interstate commerce and national banking laws.

The committee declared to have the support of virtually all the Democratic House leaders.

FOUR BATTLESHIPS YEARLY

Admiral Dewey Favors Them as Assurance of Peace.

Washington, December 29.—"Peace—but with four new battleships each year," declared Admiral Dewey, who has been in the United States in his foreign relations. As head of the general naval board the admiral recommended that four new men-of-war be built, but an effort probably will be made in Congress to cut the number down to two.

"The United States should build four new battleships each year to keep up the efficiency of the fleet," the admiral declared. "It is not possible to have peace with four more battleships as an assurance that it will be maintained. It is not possible to have peace with four more battleships as an assurance that it will be maintained. It is not possible to have peace with four more battleships as an assurance that it will be maintained."

Admiral Dewey also pointed out that new ships soon would be needed to replace the Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts, which are now over twenty years old.

WHOLESALE VACCINATIONS

Police Stand Guard While 2,000 Italians Are Inoculated.

Philadelphia, December 29.—Nearly 2,000 persons were vaccinated to-day in the Italian quarter in the lower part of the city. The vaccination was done by a corps of physicians under the direction of the health authorities. The entire square where the disease was found was roped off and 150 policemen stood guard while the doctors vaccinated the people.

Four cases of the disease were found among Italians in West Philadelphia on the day following the outbreak. The health authorities have traced the disease to a woman who recently arrived from Italy. She was found to have smallpox after she had mingled with the crowd in the city. The authorities said to-day there is no cause for alarm over a possible spread of the malady.

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WILL BE CHOSEN BY CONVENTION

Peace Conference Discusses Question of Form of Government.

TO BE BINDING ON BOTH PARTIES

Pending Decision Manchu Government Is Not to Seek Foreign Loans, and Troops Will Remain in Idleness—Dr. Sun Will Accept Presidency if Confirmed.

Shanghai, December 29.—The peace conference being held here between the representatives of the Peking government and the revolutionary party to-day agreed that the form of government to be ultimately adopted for China should be decided by a national convention, whose determination should be binding on both parties. It also was agreed that pending the decision of the national convention, the Manchu government was neither to accept nor to attempt to obtain foreign loans.

Another agreement reached is that all Manchu troops in the provinces of Shan-shi, Shensi, Hu-Pen, Nankai and Kiang-su shall evacuate their present positions and withdraw from them to a distance of 100 li—about thirty-seven miles—within five days, beginning from December 31.

The republican troops meanwhile shall neither advance nor occupy the places evacuated pending special arrangements to be reached by mutual agreement. The Manchu troops are not to advance nor to attack the position at Shantung held by the republicans. The Manchu troops are not to advance nor to attack the position at Shantung held by the